

# THE LABOUR ORGANISER

No. 46

SEPTEMBER, 1924

Price 4d.

## OUT OF THE RUT

### IDEAS AND ACTIVITIES IN BRIEF

A very sensible and thorough-going plan has been adopted by the Greenwich Labour Party at the instigation of their able agent, Mr. J. H. Round, of 10, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, London, S.E. 10. Acting on the assumption that every person who handed in a Labour poll card at the last Parliamentary Election was a Labour voter (whether he was or was not, didn't matter), a letter of thanks was written to everyone of them. These were sent out in small batches just as many as could be canvassed comfortably within a few days. As a result of following up in this manner with fairly systematic work, the Greenwich Labour Party was able to increase its individual membership from something less than 100 at the beginning of this year to 2,000. We would strongly commend this plan to other areas, for it is based on sound commonsense and obviously capable of producing a remarkable result.

Not satisfied with the above result and in the hope of still further increasing the membership, a strikingly interesting little leaflet has been drawn up by Mr. J. H. Round, which is to be used by the collectors who receive the contributions of members. The idea of the leaflet which we have pleasure of reproducing on another page, is to get present and new members to give still further information on which an additional canvass might be made. The system adopted is that the collector leaves a leaflet with every member on his round and systematically calls for same again in a few days. This scheme is at present under trial, and we hope to inform our readers as to the result.

The Walthamstow Labour Party is one of those local parties who are not afraid of attempting big things, and the confidence which prompts the action is often the same reason for success. The "Walthamstow Observer" is one of the ventures of this Party, and it is a gratis four-page monthly journal of a class

not unknown to our readers. We have frequently heard people say that a gratis journal can be run for a time but that the effort afterwards flags and falls. The "Walthamstow Observer" gives the lie to this pessimistic note. 20,000 copies per month are distributed and the twentieth issue has now been reached. The total cost to the Party for the whole of the twenty issues has only been £11—surely a remarkable instance of efficiency and enterprise at an altogether trifling cost. Probably if anything like the amount of advertising saved were to be placed against that deficit there would be a profit of an incalculable sum. We congratulate the Walthamstow Labour Party and Mr. W. H. Jacobs, the agent, on whom much of the success depends.

Another striking instance of success and persevering effort is the North Staffs. "Labour News." This journal has received notice in our columns from time to time and has now reached its thirty-fifth issue. Perhaps no Labour journal in the country can make the same claim that is made by the North Staffs. "Labour News," for no less a sum than £200 has been contributed from its profits from time to time to help the movement. The "Labour News" is the official organ of the Central Labour Party of the Stoke-on-Trent divided borough, and has been a material factor in securing and retaining the excellent position which Labour occupies in the Potteries area. We believe that by its aid the next General Election will see a solid Labour phalanx from North Staffordshire.

Yet a third success that commands honourable mention in this column is the "Barrow Leader," the official organ of the Barrow-in-Furness Labour Party. This paper sells at one penny and there is a sale of 4,000 copies per month. An essentially satisfactory feature is that the paper has made a profit of £2 or £3 on every issue, the first number actually turning a profit of £2 10s. The paper is a four-page

journal of approximately the "Herald" size. Typical of the Party which fathers it the "Leader" strikes a vigorous note throughout, but we are pleased to note features which show that it has not forgotten the possibilities of creating interest in the home, and there is a very interesting two columns of Children's Corner with other items of general interest.

The Cheltenham Labour Party have hit upon a good plan to raise money. A source has been discovered for the supply of really good lead pencils which are bought wholesale at the price of one penny each. At this price the pencil is lettered with the words "Labour Election Expenses Fund" in addition to the usual makers' brand. The wood is coloured red, and at twopence a time the pencils have a ready sale. It seems just the sort of side-line for which a good income is to be obtained, and we understand that they sell readily among workmates and so forth. There are towns with far greater opportunities than Cheltenham for sales on these lines and we should think the idea is worth copying.

Another useful device adopted by the Cheltenham Labour Party was that of a Foot of Pennies. On a stiff card a foot in length, eight little pockets, made of a strong cartridge paper, have been wire stitched, the paper having been so cut as to leave a flap over each pocket. The flap is gummed and the idea has been that on a penny being placed in a pocket it should be sealed down until the foot card is completed. We understand that the device is handled by Messrs. Raistrick, of Bradford, whose advt. appears in this issue, and who also supply the pencils. We fancy that like almost all penny schemes of this character the total income is rarely sufficient for the needs where one relies upon such a scheme for producing a substantial sum of money for Party purposes. It seems, however, just the thing for adoption by the newer organisations which are springing up for the Youth of the Party, and the idea should be popular among the Young Peoples' Sections—as also of course would be the pencils mentioned above.

The Yardley (Birmingham) Labour Party have launched a new monthly gratis journal, the first issue of which

made its appearance with the current month. It is well printed and has made a good beginning with advertisements, to which source it looks for success. We understand that there is a guaranteed circulation of 15,000 copies per month, and in a constituency containing some thousands of shopkeepers, it should eventually succeed in the object of becoming a paying proposition. The editor is Mr. S. Powell, Labour Agent, the Yardley Divisional Labour Party.

The "Local Labour Leader" is the organ of the Tonbridge Divisional Labour Party, and the fourth issue has now been reached. The paper is printed on exceptionally good paper, in clear type and sells at twopence. In addition to Party news and political articles there is a Children's Corner, a Home Corner, and Poultry Notes, etc. The paper has a literary tone and is well done. A serial "Head I win—Tails you lose," by Basil Leigh, is a creditable feature in this journal.

Apropos of the above paper. We have received one or two samples of handbills from the same Divisional Labour Party. A handbill, done on very good paper, bearing the photo of the candidate, Mr. W. F. Toynbee, has been standardised, and whenever a meeting is required, the altered matter is run off. The secretary, Mr. F. E. Gowen, tells us that the cost of the superior handbill with the candidate's photo run in in this way is about the same as ordinary handbills, but it is found that the photo is much prized, especially in the outlying country districts. We quite understand and agree that there is real value in the method adopted.

We recently noticed in these columns an excellent programme outlined for the London agents by the London District of the National Association of Labour Registration and Election Agents. We have before us a similar programme outlined for the agents in the Lancashire and Cheshire District, much credit for which is due to Mr. F. Parker, of the Labour Hall, Northwich, who is the honorary secretary of the above district of agents. From the syllabus we extract the following subjects for lectures and discussion, all of which go to show that there is very serious study before the agents in Lancashire and Cheshire.



## SYLLABUS—1924-1925.

The Agent and—  
 "The Organising of a Canvass, and  
 the Tabulating of a Canvass Return."  
 J. H. STANDRING.

The Agent and—  
 "The Printer." T. M. LARRAD.

The Agent and—  
 "The Preparing of an Election  
 Return." Coun. A. JAMES.

The Agent and—  
 "The Organising of Women in  
 Labour Parties." Mrs. M. ANDERSON.

The Agent and—  
 "Individual Membership."  
 W. H. SPOFFORTH.

The Agent and—  
 "Special Election Literature."  
 F. H. EDWARDS.

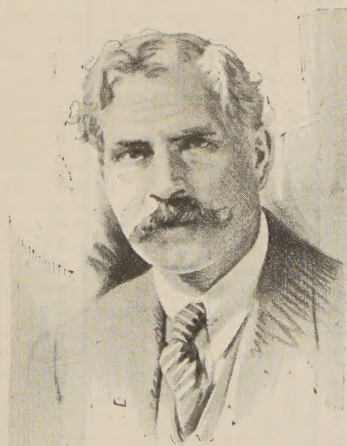
The Agent and—  
 "The Co-operative Purchase of  
 Supplies." E. J. HOOKWAY.

The Agent and—  
 "A Superannuation Scheme."  
 "The New Representation of the  
 People Act." A. J. WALKDEN, R.C.A.

A "Trade Association" has been advertising in the *Morning Post* for hecklers, who would be wanted on the assumption that the election took place this year. Evidently elections would become more interesting if some people had their way, but is it not an old adage that "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread"? And this "Trade Association" evidently knows nothing of the Corrupt Practices Act and such matters as illegal employment. There are quite a lot of people who would be useful in an election if only they could be utilised and paid, but we must content ourselves yet with hecklers of the old-fashioned type. Did our legislators foresee this thing when they forgot to make legal the employment of paid questioners?

We understand that the pamphlet "Six Months of Labour Government," published by the Independent Labour Party Information Committee, and briefly referred to in our last issue, has already run through several editions. It is certainly a good seller.

The Woolwich Labour Party is now 4,000 strong—a still further increase on the figures mentioned last month.



Specimen of 20 in. by 30 in. Poster drawn  
 from photo by Walter Scott, Bradford.

**JORDISON**  
 AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

## Portrait Posters of your Candidate

Drawn from any good  
 portrait photograph.  
 We guarantee high-  
 class work and a good  
 likeness. Specimens  
 and prices upon  
 application.

LITHOGRAPHERS & PRINTERS  
**MIDDLESBROUGH**

1557. Greenwich sent its first two M.P.'s, Thomas Farnham and John Sackvil, to Parliament.

1923, Political light came, and Greenwich voted LABOUR.

Thank you.

J. H. ROUND,  
Gen. Sec., Greenwich Labour Party,  
10 Blackheath Hill, S.E.10.



## HOW TO RAISE MONEY

### A GREAT SCHEME SUCCESSFULLY CARRIED THROUGH AT BARROW

In response to our request we have received the following from the Organising Secretary (Mr. Bram Longstaffe) of the Barrow Labour Party. Our readers will join with us in hearty congratulations to the Barrow Labour Party and to all concerned. We reproduce the scheme in full, as we know many local Parties will be anxious to imitate these efforts.

"I am grateful for the opportunity of presenting an account of our activities in the direction of building up a 'fighting fund' for General Election purposes.

"Firstly, let me state that there was no real need for the Barrow Labour Party to worry itself about the provision of cash for the General Election as all costs were met by the Organisation responsible for the candidate, Mr. John Bromley. But the feeling was universally expressed throughout the constituency that we should be better satisfied if we accepted responsibility in some measure for the candidature and not leave the whole responsibility to an outside organisation.

"Let me state next that at the time of the germination of the idea, the town was suffering through unemployment as very few towns in the country have suffered. In fact, be it remembered, the late Government stated that the last General Election came about mainly through the appeals coming from Barrow, where half the population was on the verge of starvation. With a population of 73,000, Barrow possessed over 10,000 unemployed. Many men had not worked for three and four years, and there were hundreds of the youths of the town who had not worked since leaving school, three or more years ago.

"The scheme, which is the subject of this article, came into existence in February last, and the credit for its conception and working out is due to one of our comrades, Mr. W. Oldfield, who has acted throughout in the capacity of General Secretary to the Fund.

"We made an appeal to the whole of our supporters, 14,500 in number, both by circular and personal visit. We asked each to promise according

to their ability to pay, and stated that we were prepared to accept weekly subscriptions from one farthing to one penny. We did not encourage wild promises, and discouraged offers of one shilling per week; what we required was a sum which would come in regularly and would not prove irksome as the weeks and months went by. The persons offering one farthing were to be called upon each month; those offering one halfpenny were to be called upon each fortnight, and those offering one penny were to be called upon each week.

"We estimated that we could raise £10 per week by the scheme. Each Ward Committee was called together and the scheme was explained to them and their help enlisted. The Wards were grouped out with a collector in charge of one or two streets. In all cases residents in such streets were sought to undertake the task.

"We saw that the success of the scheme depended upon the work of collecting being divided so that no collector would have more cases upon his book than he or she could do within half an hour per week. Collectors were asked to have a regular time for calling upon subscribers, and if perchance a subscriber missed a contribution, arrears of subscription were not to be asked for or taken.

"Books of stamps were issued to the value of 10/-. They were in pages of 10 stamps valued at one penny, and there were 12 pages. We issued, in addition, Shilling Stamps for sympathisers who were not regular contributors; these were in books valued at £1.

"Each collector was provided with a specially constructed book with small spaces sufficient to last for twelve months. One book was allocated to a street. The spaces which should contain a subscription each month were denoted by a red line being placed round every fourth space; the fortnightly were shown by a red line every other space. At a glance the collector could see where to call. The Ward Secretaries were responsible for the issuing of stamps to each collector and they receive the cash collected

and hand in every other Sunday to the General Secretary and get a fresh supply of stamps.

"An analysis of the first month's collections showed that we had secured 3,500 subscribers at One Penny per week; 1,500 at One Halfpenny per week; and 2,000 at One Farthing per week. In just over one month we had secured a weekly income of £18 10s. per week.

"There has been slight variation except at holiday periods. To-day we have £350 in the bank in the name of the Election Fund. The fund is established definitely, and we are assured of a guaranteed income for the purpose named. Not only does the scheme mean the assurance of an in-

come, but personal contact is kept with all supporters in the constituency. Removals are immediately traced and much valuable information is gathered for Registration purposes. The whole movement is knit together and in addition, there has sprung up a healthy competition between the Wards for top place on the chart showing the progress of the fund week by week.

"I shall be pleased to supply any further information required by your readers, and would be pleased to fix up a representative to attend any local Party with all stationery, books, etc., to explain and help inaugurate the scheme. Expenses, of course, would be expected, but the money would be well worth the outlay."

## THE SCHEME

**GENERAL AIMS.** The primary object of this scheme is to found and maintain a General Election Fund to finance future Labour Parliamentary Candidates for Barrow. Other aims are:—

- (1) To keep the local Party in constant touch with probably half its supporters.
- (2) To enable a large number of removals to be traced immediately they occur.
- (3) To save time, labour and expense by approximately half of the canvass being completed before the Election Campaign starts.
- (4) To obtain financial assistance from women Labour supporters who do not pay a Political Levy owing to the nature of their work preventing them from being in Trade Unions.
- (5) To financially organise persons who are willing to subscribe but cannot do so owing to their not being in Trade Unions.
- (6) To supersede all haphazard methods of raising money and provide a steady and fixed yearly income in addition to the affiliation from local Trade Union branches.
- (7) To give confidence to Labour Members in Parliament by their knowing that if they cause a dissolution on some point which would benefit the working class, the local organisations are in good working order, and that there is money to finance the Election.

**METHODS OF ORGANISATION.** The scheme is to be worked by Ward Committees and Ward Secretaries. Wards to be divided into blocks and collectors appointed to call upon persons who have promised to subscribe. Each collector to be given names of persons in streets close to each other and as near collector's home as possible. Each collector to take money collected to Ward Secretaries. Collector's books shall contain a statement giving him authority to collect on behalf of the Barrow Labour Party, this to be stamped with the office stamp. Contributors shall be given special stamps by collector as a receipt for amount received. These stamps can be affixed to contributor's card or retained as contributor desires. A committee to be formed consisting of all Ward Secretaries and General Secretary. This committee shall organise the scheme and shall meet as often as necessary after the scheme is in thorough working order.

**WARD SECRETARIES' DUTIES.** Ward Secretaries shall appoint collectors and supply them with books and stamps, and receive all money collected in their wards and forward same to Central Office of Local Labour Party. Should a collector fail to bring in money at appointed time, the Ward Secretary shall make enquiries whether money has been collected or not, and if not, he shall appoint another collector or collect money himself temporarily. He shall keep a duplicate of all collectors' books of names, etc.



**GENERAL SECRETARY'S DUTIES.** A General Secretary shall be appointed who will be chiefly responsible for the working of the scheme, and shall superintend, advise, and generally assist the Ward Secretaries. He shall receive all stamps required from Central Office of Labour Party, and supply Ward Secretaries with number required. It would be his duty to receive all money collected, from Ward Secretaries, and forward same to Central Office at least once a fortnight. He should obtain and keep a list of all subscribers to the Fund in the town, and receive all removals from Ward Secretaries and pass them on to the Secretary of the Ward into which the subscriber has removed. Should a Ward Secretary fail to work the scheme in his Ward, a substitute shall be appointed.

**FINANCE, STAMPS, ETC.** To enable sympathisers to contribute according to their means, there shall be three scales of weekly payments, viz. :— $\frac{1}{4}$ d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 1d. per week. Persons who agree to give  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week to be called upon monthly; if  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week is given, to be called for fortnightly; and if 1d. to be called for weekly. This method of collection can be altered if subscriber desires. Stamps shall be supplied to Ward Secretaries in books to the value of 10/-, containing 84 penny stamps and 6 sixpenny stamps. The scheme shall stand all expenses incurred, and all work in connection with it to be done voluntarily. All collections to be used locally.

If a candidate is adopted who has the financial backing of a Trade Union, 50 per cent. of money collected will be put aside and used for General Election Campaign only. The other 50 per cent. to be used on the local organisation preparing for General Election. If the candidate adopted has no Trade Union financial backing, 75 per cent. shall be put aside for Election Campaign and 25 per cent. used on the local organisation. Collectors, Ward Secretaries, or General Secretary, shall be at liberty to sell stamps at any time to persons who are not on the list of subscribers so as to benefit the Fund (also any other person connected with the Labour Party). The Organiser of the local Labour Party will act as Treasurer.

**CONCLUSION.** To put the above scheme into operation a leaflet shall be sent out to labour sympathisers asking support for a General Election Fund to finance future Labour Parliamentary candidates for Barrow. Distributors of leaflets to be supplied with the latest canvass cards and shall give leaflets to those persons only, who are marked "For" on canvass card. These supporters shall be asked on leaflet to sign their names promising to contribute small weekly sums to be called for at their homes. A space to be left at bottom of leaflet, or a separate slip given for signatures, these to be called for a few days later (one leaflet to be given to one house only). The leaflet shall put the political situation before all our Labour supporters, and shall point out the danger of the Labour Party being made bankrupt by frequent elections. Also it shall be pointed out that new methods will have to be used to suit the new political conditions.

W.O.

*(Copy of Circular sent out).*

BARROW LABOUR PARTY.

## **LOCAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION FUND.**

URGENT & IMPORTANT.

224, Dalton Road, Barrow.

TO LABOUR SYMPATHISERS AND SUPPORTERS.

January, 1924.

Owing to the increased number of Labour Members returned to the House of Commons, the position is such that no Party has a clear majority, therefore elections will occur more frequently in the near future than they have in the past. This condition will remain until the Parties opposed to Labour decide to combine, which they will inevitably be compelled to do.

Such being the political situation, Labour will have to be prepared in all the constituencies with Organisation and Finance to undertake frequent Electoral Campaigns whenever appeals to the people are made. To do this successfully Labour will have to adopt new methods, because the old methods will not suit the conditions which are expected to prevail on the political field for some time to come, and to place the Labour Party locally (and nationally, if successful in Barrow) on a sound financial basis.

This scheme will provide a fixed and steady yearly income for the local Labour Party at a very small sacrifice on the part of its supporters. If the Labour Party (locally and nationally) is to be in a position to increase its numbers in Parliament, or even maintain its present strength, some small financial sacrifice is absolutely necessary on the part of its supporters, to frustrate any Liberal or Tory plots to bankrupt it.

Owing to the widely expressed desire coming from our supporters and sympathisers to take part in such a scheme, we briefly submit the particulars of same, which are as follow :

All Labour Sympathisers are asked to sign their names at the bottom of this leaflet, promising to pay a small *weekly* sum, to create and maintain a General Election Fund to finance Labour Candidates for Barrow. To enable supporters to contribute according to their means, they are offered the choice of three scales of payment, i.e., *One Farthing per week*; *One Halfpenny per week*; and *One Penny per week*. Collectors will be appointed to call at the homes of persons who have signed their names. To make these payments easy, we propose to call upon persons weekly who have signed for one Penny. Those who have promised one Halfpenny will be called upon fortnightly, and those who have signed for one Farthing, monthly. Times of calling can be arranged to suit the wishes of subscribers.

We ask persons who cannot afford to pay more than one farthing weekly, not to hesitate to sign for that small sum, because if every Labour Sympathiser contributed one farthing per week, our financial position would be secure.

Collectors who call for contributions will give special stamps as receipt for the amount received. We specially request contributors to accept the stamp in receipt for the cash paid, so that the scheme may be worked on business lines. These stamps can be affixed to a card or sheet of paper, or destroyed, as contributor desires. Collectors' books will contain a statement, giving him or her authority to collect on behalf of the Barrow Labour Party.

All monies raised will be used locally, and all work done in connection with the scheme will be voluntary.

*Please see that every person in the house reads this Circular.*

We trust that you will give your support to this scheme. With thanks for all your past assistance.

We remain, yours fraternally,

The EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BARROW LABOUR PARTY.

(CUT HERE)

This portion to be called for in a few days.

Sign names below.

Amount per week promised  
(State whether  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or 1d.)

- |         |                |
|---------|----------------|
| 1. .... | ..... per week |
| 2. .... | ..... per week |
| 3. .... | ..... per week |
| 4. .... | ..... per week |
| 5. .... | ..... per week |
| 6. .... | ..... per week |

Address..... Barrow.

**Parliamentary  
ELECTION  
FUND.**

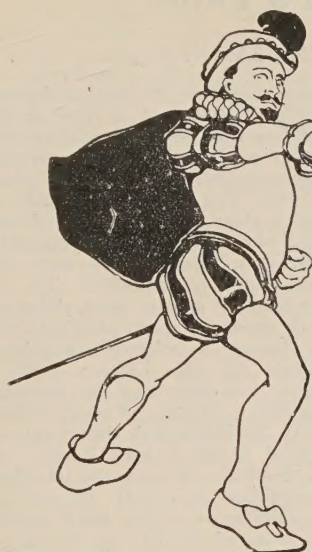
**One Penny.**

**SPECIMENS OF  
COLOURED STAMPS  
USED**

**Parliamentary  
ELECTION  
FUND.**

**One Shilling.**





We  
would Point  
out to you

**An Easy Way**

To raise the necessary  
Funds for the forthcoming

**General Election**

**BE PREPARED!**

LACK OF FUNDS MAY MEAN  
LOSS OF THE SEAT.

*Send for a sample set of our Novelties*

Perfumed Calendars. Pencils.

Perfumed Booklet Calendars. Perfumed Cards.

Perfumed Lucky Black Cat. Sachets. etc. etc.

**Money Raising made Easy and Pleasant  
by these means.**

*Repeat Orders have invariably followed wherever tried*

**RAISTRICK & Co., LEEDS Rd., BRADFORD**

## THE SECRETARY'S PAGE

### HELPS AND HINTS IN SEASON

Our correspondence indicates that widespread interest has been created by the instances we are able to give from time to time of the development of individual membership and financial schemes in various constituencies. We are afraid that in some cases where emulation of these efforts is desirable, the prospects of imitation are passed over with a shrug of the shoulders and the despairing thought that "it cannot be done here"; and there is a touch of envy as the confession is made. Now in many instances that we have given it has not been a case of some ambitious scheme being launched and carried through without risk and fear of failure to a triumphant issue. The story has been one of a determined plan and consistent effort on the part of a few only at the beginning. It has been the will that mattered and the faithful service of those who believed it would solve their difficulties. Others have come in as success began to show.

No Party is without its Dismal Jimmies, and some are cursed with quite a large family of them. It is when something new is spoken of that our pessimistic friend finds his tongue, and the bucket of cold water and the wet dish cloth seem to be his stock-in-trade. We strongly urge secretaries who are determined to get their Party "a move on," not to be deterred by the croakings of some raven in their midst who has not the courage or the energy to get things done. Before the Spring comes it is almost inevitable that Labour will find itself with its back to the wall fighting the most terrific contest in its history. Money will be wanted; members will be wanted; votes will be wanted; and to get all these things (and they are gettable), demands courage, enterprise, new ideas and bigger efforts. We ought to get busy and in every constituency one or another of the plans that have been mentioned in the *Labour Organiser* for new members or raising funds, ought to be adopted.

The question of financial responsibility for Parliamentary candidates is one that will shortly have to be definitely settled in a number of constituencies.

It is a condition of Party endorsement to the selection of a Parliamentary candidate that the responsibility for the election expenses must be undertaken by some organisation which is nationally affiliated. The Labour Party E.C. have made it clear that such definite undertaking of responsibility is a preliminary condition to their endorsement of the selection of any candidate. The statement does not require much elaboration, but to express it more plainly it means that before a selected candidate is endorsed by the Labour Party his election expenses must be guaranteed by either a Trades Union, Socialist Society or Divisional Party *nationally affiliated* to the Labour Party. Now in a good many cases the selection of a candidate has left the financial responsibility in a very hazy condition. This is especially the case in regard to candidates who can find their own election expenses or some portion of them. It should be clearly understood that whether the candidate agrees to find his expenses or no, it is the Divisional Party and not the individual himself which has to guarantee the matter to the National Labour Party. This means that the individual makes his bargain or gives his promise or undertaking to the local Party, and it is in this field that there is room in many cases for much misunderstanding. Bargains and promises on this matter ought to be committed to writing. We know of some instances where expectations have been entertained with very little foundation, and we suspect that in some cases a particular candidate would not have been selected if the extent of local Labour Party responsibility had been understood.

While in many cases it is necessary for present doubts to be cleared up, there are other cases where liability has been openly assumed by the Divisional Party for election expenses, but nothing definite has been attempted toward raising the funds. We could instance one or two cases where behind this activity lies the feeling that either the candidate or the Labour Party would be able at the last moment to provide a way out of the difficulties. This may

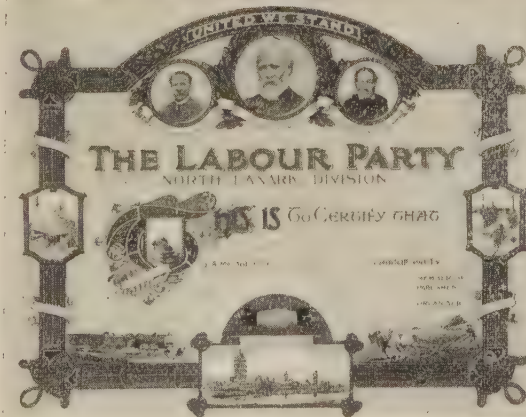


prove a very vain hope, and at any rate it is a very improper one. Right away at once, wherever responsibility has been assumed, something should be done to get at any rate a nucleus of the funds. It is quite true that there is an impetus during an election to subscription lists and so forth, and big sums of money can be raised at that time to defray expenses. But at what disadvantages must the election then be run! It means no material in hand, and that heavy handicap of starting on an election without any certainty of how much can be spent. Such a state of things positively impedes proper planning of the campaign and there is inevitable wastage of effort and lost opportunities. Nor can one depend that the money will be raised at such a time. £150 to £250 raised now would mean a nucleus that would at least guarantee the deposit and make possible certain definite arrangements. It would be a starting point instead of the terminus of the election effort itself, and all the way round it would mean more prospects for a win when the crucial hour presently arrives.

Before our next issue appears the Annual Conference of the Labour Party will have been held and over. There is yet time for Labour Parties to be called together to consider the Labour Party agenda; but what puzzles many delegates when they attend their first conference, is the discovery that there is a daily or even twice daily agenda of an altogether different nature to that first circulated, and that resolutions in different terms to those on the original agenda have a habit of coming along while others drop out.

As a matter of fact delegates who have to give reports to their local Labour Parties, require to very carefully follow the proceedings, and especially to take note of announcements that are made from the platform on behalf of the Conference Arrangements Committee during the conference. The latter body acts as a Standing Orders Committee during the conference, and it is within their duties to report as to the order of business. Custom has given them powers to consult with those responsible for resolutions on the

(Concluded on page 17.)



## LABOUR PARTY CERTIFICATE.

Reg. No. 696477.

Actual Size 11" x 14"

Lithographed in Gold  
and Five Colours, on  
a stout card suitable  
for framing.

The Design is standard,  
but wording and photo-  
graphs will be altered to  
suit the requirements of  
any District or Division.

See it at THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE!  
A specimen copy is on view at the bookstall.

**DAVID WATT & SONS, Printers, DUNFERMLINE.**

Send for Particulars and Specimen Copy—It costs you nothing and may be worth a lot.

## DON'T MUFF THAT COLLECTION!

We have lately seen several examples of badly muffed collections at public meetings, and with a great Autumn Campaign going on behalf of the Labour Party, coupled with greater need of funds in all localities, in contemplation of a General Election, it seems opportune to say something about the blunders that are made. The taking of a collection is as much a test of successful organisation as the advertising and general conduct of the meeting itself, and it sears the soul of an organiser, who is an artist in his business, to view the muddle that is sometimes made.

The collection is *not* something to be ashamed of; indeed, it ought really to be matter for pride! Why in this year of 1924, after a quarter of a century of preaching to the workers the doctrine of paying for their own politics, it should be an unpleasant task to take a collection, or to announce one, passes comprehension. Yet we have seen hesitancy time and again to take a collection and an apologetic manner on the part of the chairman announcing it. It is our view that the collection should be properly and boldly announced from the platform with, if convenient, a special exhortation as to its aims and purposes. And the time for a collection is the *middle* of the meeting, when the late-comers are seated, and the early-goers have not had time to bolt!

The collection, as indicated, gives opportunity for organising art to display itself. Forethought is necessary, and the provision of proper receptacles for the cash. It is courting disaster to take a collection on open plates in a hall where much of the accommodation is standing room, and it is equally bad for the collection, if the rough and ready method of passing round the hat or the cap is resorted to.

If plates are used for a seated audience, they should be deep, and the mistake should not be made of letting a donation of coppers set the example. In the early days of our youth when chapel-going was a regular, if not a willing habit, we knew of one good old soul who was a regular taker of collections and he regularly started his set of seats with half-a-crown on the plate. Who could put coppers when a poor man could put silver? We don't know whether he saved his half-a-crown at

the close of the proceedings and whether it was the same 2/6 week after week, but anyway he always got a white collection.

Every Party ought to be possessed of a set of boxes with suitable handles, and if these are kept free from old paper pastings and touched up occasionally, they are quite the best things for all sorts of collections—indoor and out. The stewarding of a collection is the real test of organisership. The chief steward who knows his business will have his men planted so that there is no confusion, and they will be ready at the moment the signal is given.

Collections should not be hurried. Never mind if there is a second speaker. The collection is "IT" for the moment, and the chairman who breaks in upon one or tries to hurry the collectors is a man who should never be given the chance of playing that fool's trick again. An ideal collector should be something of a humorist. Most audiences are good humoured, and he gets his chance. Many people, too, feel better when the collection has passed them and they have discharged their obligations to it.

A collection may be muffed in many ways and several pounds easily thrown away, resulting not only in the cash loss but in an uneasy feeling on the part of the audience, which reacts on the general value of the meeting. Bad announcement, bad collecting, hurried collecting, insufficient stewards and missing a portion of the hall, are the commonest blunders to which are to be added the taking of the collection at the wrong moment, and the use of wrong receptacles for collecting it. All these errors can be avoided and ought to be avoided.

With regard to a retiring collection, here again art and strategy get their opportunity. No retiring collection should be taken without an announcement from the platform, and stewards should be well placed in the passages and exits so as to touch the whole audience. It is a good thing for stewards under such circumstances to audibly announce the object of the collection as they are taking same. In certain halls where there are several exits, it is possible to equalise the work and ensure that no big portion of the audience is untouched, by appointing two or three stewards to see that all exits are used.



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# THE LABOUR PARTY

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## THE ORGANISATION OF PROPAGANDA

A NEW SERIES OF ARTICLES BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued.)

### III.

On the question of the free distribution of literature, divergent opinions are frequently expressed. It is perfectly true that the man who has bought a pamphlet or a book or personally applied for a leaflet is a far more likely fresh recruit than one sharing in a general distribution of similar literature. The moral is: get sales *if you can*.

But there is a great field of propaganda yet open through the distribution of literature. It is probably in this field that the most lavish expenditure has in the past taken place, and certainly in it we experience the greatest wastage. This is largely because so little organising skill or scientific effort is put into the distribution of literature, and because no great deal of thought has been devoted to discovering the most successful methods.

The most unsatisfactory of all kinds of attempted propaganda of this kind is that of house-to-house distribution of leaflets, where such matters are pushed through the letter boxes. This does not say that such distribution should be entirely taboo; for the comparative failure or success of such efforts varies with the circumstances, the issue of the moment, and the get-up and point of the leaflets. But it must be frankly recognised that this method of propaganda involves a large printing with usually a minimum of bulls-eyes.

All and any distribution of literature as a *spasmodic effort*, especially if the literature be of the orthodox heavy manner, is a distinctly poor effort from the propagandist point of view; yet such a distribution, associated with some big campaign of canvassing, or meetings, and other advertising on the hoardings, might yield different results. The point is that occasional and unsupported attempts at doing propaganda this way is to be discouraged. Literature distribution requires association with other effort and it demands following up.

Free literature distributions as a part of a general canvass are good. Many canvassers are nervous. They lack self-confidence, but armed with litera-

ture there is a more confident feeling and a less awkward retirement when literature can be left. The danger to guard against is that the canvasser does not degenerate into a mere bill distributor, but that he retains his proper functions and uses the literature merely to drive home his point, and to leave a shot or two after he has left.

The question of literature distributions during an election rather comes under the point I have mentioned above where the distribution is really associated with some other effort and is not a spasmodic attempt on its own. At the same time I do not favour the employment of men merely to distribute leaflets at election times. It is doubly wasteful, and the leaflet must be very pointed indeed if it is going to return value for value. It is a different matter to send out distributors with the candidate's photo, provided they are instructed to collect some sort of information as to where the photographs are displayed. Such men must not canvass, though they may properly be regarded as messengers.

The mention of photographs indicates that leaflets are not the only possibilities for executing propaganda by means of free distributions. The gratis newspapers which are becoming a feature of our organisation in some parts of the country, and the special election news sheet which has now won its place as a highly effective orthodox in Labour electioneering, are both of them far more justifiable as a means to an end than the distribution of leaflets. In every propagandist effort one must closely observe the effect on the individual. There is no comparison between the interest with which the average man or woman will read a well-got-up little paper, and his or her attitude to the average leaflet. The leaflet is of so little value that it is usually thrown away after being read by one person, but the newspaper, particularly if it contains interesting general matter, is usually preserved to be handed over to other members of the family, and thus the good is spread. There is sound propagandist value in all these free newspapers, and instances of Labour's success in handling them have recently become quite frequent.

There are occasions when it is very desirable that Local Parties should distribute reports to electors, such as the reports of elected persons and so on,



or occasions when the Party desire a specific manifesto or matter to reach every elector. Is this an occasion for a house to house distribution of printed matter? To this question I would repeat my observations above that it is not the best method if it is to be the only method. A manifesto distributed house to house in association with a public platform campaign might be justifiable, or it might be made the part means of advertising some meeting on the matter concerned, but the gratis newspaper, where existent, is the best medium for such manifesto or report.

This brings us to the question of the literature for advertising meetings. House to house handbill distribution is in few cases a profitable means of advertisement. If compelled to advertise a meeting by house to house distribution my bias would be in favour of a ticket rather than a handbill, chiefly because a ticket has a possible greater intrinsic value, and if it afforded access by an early door, as tickets distributed in this manner should do, it might stand a chance of being placed on the mantel-shelf and preserved, where the handbill would rapidly find its way to a place somewhat lower than the afore-said mantel-shelf.

We have now examined most of the orthodox means for executing propaganda but have by no means exhausted them all. There yet remains a number of methods for explanation if not for advocacy, some of which we mentioned in our first article. And we shall discover before this series of articles is complete other fields of propaganda in which there is room for the exercise of organised effort, but this is an opportune time to lay down the pen so that these lesser known aspects of propaganda shall be dealt with in a fresh issue.

(To be continued.)

The *Croydon Labour Outlook* is a 12-page monthly magazine by the Croydon Labour Party, the sixth issue of which has now been reached. The paper maintains a very high standard and is well printed and edited. We should like to hear something of its paying possibilities and prospects of permanence, for we feel sure that the necessities of a Labour Party in a constituency of Croydon's importance demand an organ of this kind for voicing Labour opinion.

# Our Change of Address

On and from the date of this issue the address of the Editor of this journal will CEASE to be at Whittington, near Worcester.

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*All communications for the Labour Organiser should in future be addressed to :—*

H. DRINKWATER,  
*Editor-Manager,  
Labour Organiser,*

**LADYWOOD,  
FERNHILL HEATH,  
nr. WORCESTER.**

*Telegrams—"DRINKWATER,  
LADYWOOD, FERNHILL HEATH"*

*Phone to be announced later.*

## OUR ADVERTISERS

This month's issue carries several announcements of special interest, and we would especially draw the attention of secretaries and organisers to our advertisements. Advertisers who are invited to appear in our columns are in all cases selected because of the special appeal which their goods make to our readers, and in each case we can guarantee exceptional value, and heartily recommend the goods.

Messrs. Raistrick & Co. make their first appearance in our columns this month. Secretaries would do well to send for further particulars and catalogues, because this firm handles a number of lines which local Parties would find it advisable to take up with the object of raising money or stocking bazaars, etc.

Messrs. Jordison & Co. renew their advert for the reproduction of candidate's photographs. The work executed is really first-rate, and it is during the winter months that the best sales of such reproductions take place. A candidate's photo in an elector's home is a part pledge for his vote.

Mr. Summerbell is an old friend of our readers, and his long appearance in our columns is a proof that our readers appreciate this firm. There is a note of warning to "get ready" in the present advertisement, and an exceptional offer to local Parties to buy their election supplies in hand and so be ready if the election comes.

The Labour Party certificate advertised by Messrs. Watt & Sons, has now been adopted in a number of places. Now is just the time for other Parties to make up their minds to order this really elegantly executed production. The certificate is something which an individual member would prize, and ideas should readily present themselves as to how to distribute these certificates and yet bring a balance on the right side.

One of our old friends whose advertisement has appeared from the first issue of the *Labour Organiser*, is Messrs. Cheshire & Sons, of Kidderminster. The advertisement on the back of the cover is a literally true statement of the service offered and rendered—and we know this from personal experience.

The Labour Party badge announcement is a contractual and not a free

advertisement of the Labour Party, who appreciates our columns as a means for sales. There is money to be made out of badges. The badge advertises the Party; it increases your membership and it fills the local coffers. There should be some on sale at every meeting.

Among our smaller advertisements there is another source for placing printing orders; there is a firm to supply you with medals and badges of all kinds—a firm of good repute and in the Movement; or you may have sent you by another friend, without prepayment, and on sale or return, a selection of suit, costume or overcoat lengths. The goods from Galashiels have been sampled at this office. They are the real stuff and customers will buy again.

Last, but not least, are the printers of this Journal—the National Labour Press, of Leicester. We leave our own clear pages and good printing to be their soundest recommendation.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

*Correspondents are required to give their full name and address, not, however, necessarily for publication. Replies from general correspondents cannot be given through the post. It is imperative that where a reply depends on a statement of fact (such, for instance, as qualification of an elector to be on the register), the fullest information should be given.*

### MODEL RULES.

*Question.*—I am a new secretary, and should be glad if in your answers to questions you would say why the Party issues several sets of rules, and why, if they are rules, all Parties do not act under them.

*Answer.*—The Party issues five sets of rules for the guidance of local Labour Parties, and it does so because differences in type of constituency and other matters demand that at least five types of local Parties should be recognised. If all local Parties had merely to elect a member to Parliament under identical conditions, one set of local rules might conceivably be made applicable to the whole country, but this supposition is not the case.

Regard has to be paid to the fact also that local Parties are charged with Local Government Election responsibilities and that here again there are

differing types and conditions. The Party rules therefore provide, in set A, for Boroughs (which are not *divided* Boroughs) returning one or two members to Parliament. In sets D and E, provision is made for Parties in *divided* Boroughs; set D being the rules for the Central or Borough Labour Party covering the whole town, and set E the rules for the local Divisional Parties to be formed for each Parliamentary Division. County constituencies have conditions vastly different, and so set B are rules governing the organisation to be set up which administers the Parliamentary affairs for the whole constituency; while set C are rules that apply to local areas within the County constituency, such as Boroughs and District Council areas, where obviously a more localised type of Labour Party is required.

We do not know why local Parties do not observe Party rules. Perhaps after all they do! but it is not sufficiently understood, that so widely do circumstances differ, that a certain elasticity is allowed for local departures, provided the Executive of the National Labour Party give assent.

Our friend should study the *Labour Organiser*, where frequent light is thrown on the application of individual rules

#### PARTY AGENTS AND CANDIDATES.

A correspondent writes criticising the selection of a Labour Agent as Parliamentary candidate in a certain constituency, a custom which he says ought to be discouraged because it is harmful to Party interests.

*Answer.*—We quite agree with the undesirability on general grounds of a Labour Agent *continuing to hold* his agency and at the same time attempting to conduct a Parliamentary candidature. On the other hand agents and organisers must be accorded the same rights as other individuals to become selected as candidates. The point is that it is obviously impossible for an agent to be both an agent and a candidate, and we know of at least one instance where, on selection as a candidate, the person concerned took the honourable course of immediately withdrawing from the agency. We understand that the Labour Party does not permit an individual to be both on the agency list and on the list of Parliamentary candidates.

#### TRADE UNIONS AND ELECTION AGENTS

At the Textile Factory Workers' Annual Conference held at Blackpool on July 28th and 29th, a report was called for from the Registration Agents acting for textile candidates. Mr. Graham of Middleton, and Mr. H. Eastwood of Bolton, were selected by the Agents to state the case.

In presenting the report, both speakers drew attention to the fact that the annual grant from the Textile Association to local Labour Parties having textile candidates had been cut down from £300 per year to £150. It was contended that this was a hardship, as it did not pay the wages of the Agents, apart from office expenses. After reviewing the active work of the Agents, and hearing specific cases of hardship, the Conference unanimously agreed that the Agents should have the opportunity at an early date of stating the case for a revision of the amount. The case will be heard by the Legislative Council.

(Continued from page 11.)

agenda and to bring movers of similar resolutions together so that discussion may be saved. As an outcome of these interviews with the Conference Arrangements Committee, those responsible for similar resolutions are frequently able to agree upon an amended resolution, or a composite resolution (embodying the principal of several resolutions), which can be put before the conference and on which one discussion only takes place. This is a very advantageous arrangement though confusing to the novice. It is through these happenings that the first agenda gets altered out of all recognition, but last year a standing order was put in force, which had previously been allowed to lie dormant, which accounted for the disappearance of several more resolutions and which will undoubtedly account for the disappearance of a number of others on the present published agenda. The Executive of the Party has power to prevent a motion appearing on the agenda having for its object a reaffirmation of any general policy or principle which the Annual Conference has made by resolution previously, and this embargo may run for three years from the time that the previous declaration was made.



## OXFORD ELECTION PETITION

### SEVERAL IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

A number of interesting points were mentioned or decided during the hearing of the recent Oxford Election Petition, and as we promised our readers in a previous issue, we have now pleasure in giving the principal facts and decisions concerning the most important of the points raised.

It will be recollected that Mr. Frank Gray, who was returned as the Liberal M.P. for Oxford at the 1923 Election, was petitioned against and finally unseated. The election judges were Mr. Justice Sankey and Mr. Justice Swift, while Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., was leading Counsel for the petitioners, and Mr. J. B. Matthews, K.C. and Sir Hugh Fraser appeared for the respondent.

#### WERE THESE ELECTION EXPENSES?

Mr. Justice Sankey, in giving judgment, reviewed the following facts which arose in the course of the proceedings, and his judgment is contained in the extract we give:

In May, 1923, Mr. Gray conceived the idea that he would get some postcards printed in order that when the anniversary of his victory arrived in November, he might send a message of thanks and goodwill to the electors. With that end in view he had a large number of postcards printed in London at a cost of £72 17s., and caused the following words to be written on, bearing date November 15th, 1922; "You did not forget me a year ago, I shall not forget you.—FRANK GRAY." At the back there was a picture of the Houses of Parliament with an inset of Mr. Gray. At that time the Conservative Party, with Mr. Baldwin as Prime Minister, was in power, and upon October 25th Mr. Baldwin made a speech at Plymouth, which indicated to many people that a Parliamentary Election could not be postponed. On November 13th, soon after four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Baldwin announced a dissolution of Parliament, and Mr. Gray, shortly after, telephoned his private secretary at Shipton Manor that Parliament was going to be dissolved. Some of the cards were delivered on the 13th and the remainder

on the 14th, and they were posted on the latter date.

On November 16th, Parliament was dissolved, and on the 17th a writ for the election was received at Oxford, and on the 20th, Mr. Gray was adopted Liberal candidate.

The printing bill for the postcards was £72 17s. and the stamp bill £41 13s. 4d. The respondent's case was that those postcards were in the nature, as it were, of cards sent out at Christmas or some other social occasion. He referred to the judgment of Mr. Justice Channell in the Yarmouth election case, in which that learned Judge, discussing Christmas cards, said: "I think there is some importance in the delivery upon Christmas Day, because it means that they were observing a social custom which people take the liberty of following, even in regard to those with whom they have slight acquaintance. The fact that the almanacks were ordered in October and delivered on Christmas Day, none was able to say that it was not a matter in the conduct or management of the election." Mr. Matthews said the same sort of thing. He said Mr. Gray got them printed in the May before the election, and before the election he had arranged with the Postmaster at Oxford to send them out, and that, therefore, when they were sent out on November 14th, the postcards were to commemorate his signal victory of the previous year, and that it could not justly be called an election expense on account of, or in respect of, the management of the present election. It was a question of fact. He could conceive a case where the sending out of social greeting could not be an election expense, but on the other hand it would be quite easy to put the case on the opposite side. It was impossible, however, to hold that, merely because the postcards were ordered and paid for before the election day, they were not an election expense. It would be contrary to the Act of Parliament. It would enable a man to store up literature long before an election in order to use it at the critical moment. Regard must be paid to all the circumstances of the case—the date that the

cards were ordered, and the time and occasion upon which they were used. In the present case it must be remembered Mr. Baldwin had announced dissolution of Parliament on November 13th, and that a General Election was imminent. Some of those cards were sent to be posted on the 13th. He thought it right to say that probably at that moment Miss Brill did not know of the dissolution that was impending. But the remainder were sent on the 14th, and were all posted on that date. Having regard to the dates, he had come to the conclusion that when these postcards were sent out, as and when they were, they were an expense in the conduct and management of the election.

#### PRINTER'S IMPRINT.

His Lordship then dealt with the contravention of another section, or part of a section, which stated that the name of the printer ought to appear on every bill, placard or poster issued during an election, and that it was an offence not to have the name and address. It was objected that the postcards had not got on them the name and address of the printer and publisher. The question to be determined was whether the postcard was a bill, placard or poster within the meaning of the Act. If it was any one of those three things, it ought to have on it the printer's name and address. It was admitted by petitioners that it was not a placard or a poster, but it was contended that it was a bill. But he refused to define what might, or might not, be a bill. On the facts of the case, he could not hold that this postcard was a bill; therefore that item failed.

#### IS AN INSURANCE POLICY A PERSONAL EXPENSE?

His Lordship said: With regard to the conveyance of electors to the poll, Mr. Gray and his agent insured themselves by a policy and paid a five guineas premium. This five guineas was returned as part of his personal expenses, but petitioners said it ought to have been returned as an election expense. His Lordship regarded this as a point of considerable doubt and difficulty, but having regard to the view he had of other items it was not necessary for him to determine the point.

#### SHOULD LENT COMMITTEE ROOMS BE RETURNED AS ELECTION EXPENSES.— YES.

Continuing judgment, his Lordship said: The next items concerned three committee rooms, which it was said were not paid for, but were offered for use voluntarily. Petitioners said the committee rooms ought to be included. The law as to committee rooms was dealt with in the Berwick case, where the learned Judge, following the law as laid down by that very experienced Judge, Mr. Baron Pollock, who said that unless the committee room was in a candidate's own house it must be rented. If the cost was not returned in the expenses it was a breach of the Act. Mr. Matthews had said that it would be strange to have to return as an election expense a sum which in truth was not incurred, for one or other of the committee rooms was placed at the disposal of Mr. Gray gratis. He argued that the Court must be satisfied that the candidate would have been obliged to provide committee rooms had he not had rooms placed at his disposal. He (his Lordship) was disposed, without deciding that it might be a true test, at any rate to accept it for that case, but the fact that Mr. Gray used the rooms and the way in which they were used was cogent evidence to show that they were necessary for his purpose, and if he had not had them he would have had to provide rooms by hiring them. Indeed, Mr. Johnstone admitted in his evidence that those rooms were necessary. His Lordship thought the sums should be added, and fixed the sum at £2.

*Other important points will be dealt with next month.*

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## ORGANISING THE YOUNG PEOPLE

An important step was recently taken by the Labour Party in circularising the recommendation of the Party E.C. concerning the organisation of young people.

It will be recollected that a sub-committee sat to consider this question which presented them with a task none the simpler because of rival suggestions and views. The recommendations made are in favour of Young People's Sections being set up in all districts as an integral part of the Party on similar lines to Men's and Women's Sections, though with not quite the same status for voting purposes.

An important issue is here involved, the position regarding which will not be palatable to all who have pioneered in this matter, but which nevertheless ought to be accepted by them as the obviously sensible solution of the point involved. There are those who, having established some sort of organisation of youth in certain localities, would desire that their organisation should remain separate, though in close association with the Party, and the possibilities of national youthful organisations have been mooted. It is the better thing that all Labour effort in this direction should be under Party auspices, and therefore the proposal that sections for young people should be set up as a part of the Party machinery, is one which has sound commonsense to recommend it and should be welcomed by all concerned.

It is proposed that boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 21 shall be eligible for membership, and that at least two persons appointed by the General Committee of the local Labour Party shall act upon a Committee of Management to be elected by the section. In return, two members of the Young People's Section, who are over 16 years of age, should be permitted to act on the General Committee of the local Party. In this way co-operation and some measure of control is sought to be effected.

The recommendations of the Party imply that the Young People's Sections shall be mainly recreational and educational, and that care shall be taken not to over-emphasise the political side. Nevertheless, participation in election work is contemplated, and it is stated that every encouragement should be

given for this and full advantage taken of the young people's energy and desire to serve.

Junior Sections for children under 14 years of age are mentioned, but the Party deprecate the teaching of political doctrines at this early age, and suggest that such sections should be mainly of a recreational character.

There is undoubtedly a great opportunity and great need for the organisation of young people, and now that proposals of a concrete character have been put forward and definite machinery indicated for organising young persons within the Party, every endeavour ought to be made in all quarters to speed up the work.

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## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

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**OFFER TO THOSE RUNNING BAZAARS.**—Suit, Costume, or Overcoat Lengths on sale or return.—R. A. Anderson, Co-op. Buildings, Galashiels.

**SPORTS MEDALS AND PRIZES.**—Silver Medals from 2/6 each, Gold Medals from 15/- each. Send a remittance and we will send you a selection of Medals on 5 days' approval, money returned in full if no goods are kept. We also make Badges of all kinds. Let us quote you.—E. Smith, Dept. D, 59, Caroline Street, Birmingham. Estimates free.

**FOR SALE**—Parker's "Election Agent and Returning Officer," "Fraser's "Representation of the People's Act, 1918" (second edition), Seager's "Parliamentary Elections and Representation" (2 vols.), Vacher's "Elections and Municipal Elections," etc. (2 vols.). All in perfect condition. The lot £5 5s. Single sales considered.—E. Weatherley, 93, Commercial Road, Swindon.

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**IS YOUR AGENT A MEMBER  
of the**

**National Association  
of Labour Registration  
and Election Agents?**

*(Acts as the Trade Union  
for Labour Organisers)*



**General Secretary: H. DRINKWATER,  
Ladywood, Fernhill Heath, near Worcester**